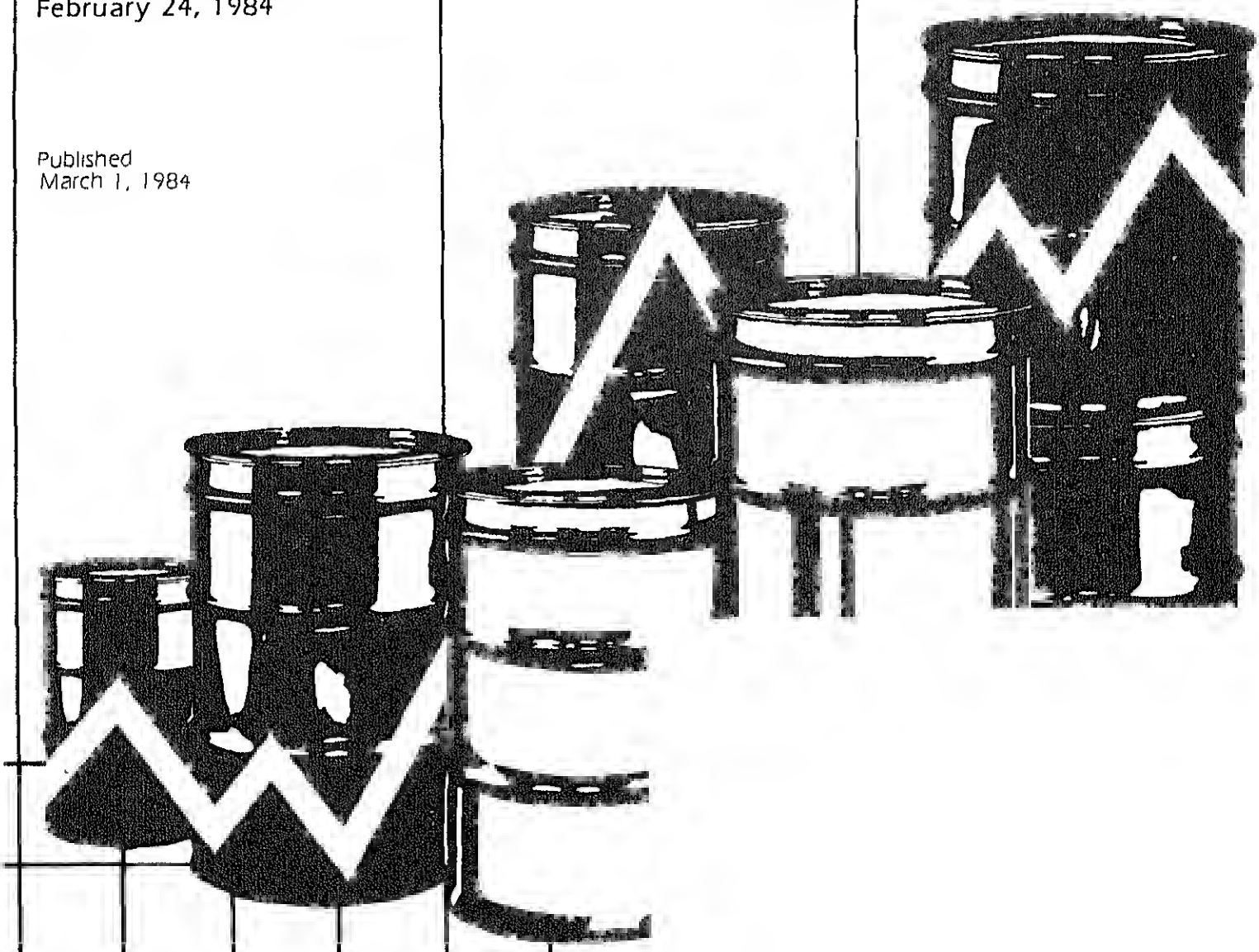
DOE/EIA-0208(84-09)
Dist Category UC-98

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D C

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Data for Week Ended:
February 24, 1984

Published
March 1, 1984



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The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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Highlights

Refinery Operations

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 12.1 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending February 24, 1984. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 75.0 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending February 24, 1984, motor gasoline production averaged 6.3 million barrels a day, and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.9 million barrels a day.

Stocks

On February 24, 1984, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 339.6 million barrels, which is about 7 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 231.9 million barrels, were 8 percent below the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 132.9 million barrels, which is about 12 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil stood at 49.2 million barrels, which is 10 percent below the level a year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 4.9 million barrels a day for the four weeks ending February 24, 1984, about 66 percent above the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 3.0 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending February 24, 1984.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.7 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending February 24, 1984, which is about 6 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 6.2 million barrels a day, which is about 4 percent above the rate supplied a year ego. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 2.8 million barrels e day, about 1 pei cent ebove the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

The estimeted weighted average international price of crude oil as of February 28, 1984, remains at $28.61 a barrel.

Spot Market Product Price

For the week ending February 24, 1984, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market increased 41 cents to $31.89 e barrel, the gasoil price increased 20 cents to $33.24 e barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil remained unchanged at $28.53 e barrel. On the New York merket, the everege spot price of 89 octane regular gasoline decreased 67 cents to $33.18 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil decreased $1.68 to $32.55 a barrel and the residual fuel oil price decreased 50 cents to $30.25 a barrel.

December Information from the 'Petroleum Supply Monthly'

During December 1983, domestic crude oil production was estimated to have averaged 8.6 million barrels a day, and gross crude oil imports, excluding imports to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, averaged 3.0 million barrels a day. Refineries processed an average of 11.2 million barrels of crude oil a day during December operating at an average rate of 69.8 percent of total operable capacity. During December total petroleum products supplied averaged 16.7 million barrels a day. Finished motor gasoline supplied averaged 6.8 million barrels a day, distillate fuel oil supplied averaged 3.4 million barrels a day, and residual fuel oil supplied averaged 1.6 million barrels a day.

U. S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, December 1983

	Petroleum Supply (Thousands of Barrels per Day)	December 1983	Cumulative January-December 1983
	Crude Oil Supply		
(1)	Domestic Production[1]	8,612	8,656
(2)	Net Imports (Incl. SPR)[2]	3,119	3,138
(3)	Gross Imports (Excl. SPR)	3,021	3,069
(4)	SPR Imports	193	234
(5)	Exports	95	164
(6)	SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-252	-234
(7)	Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-55	19
(8)	Product Supplied and Losses	-68	-66
(9)	Unaccounted-for Crude	-141	159
(10)	Crude Oil Inputs to Refineries	11,217	11,672
	Other Supply		
(11)	NGL Production	1,533	1,564
(12)	Other Hydrocarbon Input	43	53
(13)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	67	65
(14)	Processing Gain	453	481
(15)	Net Product Imports[3]	1,228	1,111
(16)	Gross Product Imports[3]	1,772	1,686
(17)	Product Exports	544	575
(18)	Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	2,150	239
(19)	Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	16,691	15,184
	Products Supplied		
(20)	Finished Motor Gasoline	6,846	6,617
(21)	Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	202	205
(22)	Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	976	837
(23)	Distillate Fuel Oil	3,358	2,682
(24)	Residual Fuel Oil	1,570	1,403
(25)	Other Oils	3,740	3,439
(26)	Total Products Supplied	16,691	15,184

Petroleum Stocks (Millions of Barrels)	December 31, 1983
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)[4]	343.2
Motor Gasoline	222.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	185.5
Blending Components	36.9
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	6.2
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	32.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	140.4
Residual Fuel Oil	49.1
Unfinished Oils	107.5
Other Oils[5]	172.9
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,074.0
Crude Oil in SPR	379.1
Total Stocks (Incl. SPR)	1,453.1

te.

ts (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4)—Exports (line 5).

unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

gesoline, kerosene, neturel gas liquids (including ethane),
oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas,

Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 1983 [3]

Note: Individual line item details may not add to totels due to independent rounding.

U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

	Four-Week Averages For Period Ending 02/24/84	02/24/83	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 54 Days 1984	1983	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E8,714	8,655	0.7			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	2,964	2,152	37.8			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	3,039	2,187	39.0			
(4) SPR Imports	89	201	--			
(5) Exports	E163	236	-30.9			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-89	-205	--			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	236	-221	--			
(8) Products Supplied and Losses[3]	E-67	-69	--			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	379	401	--			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12,138	10,713	13.3			
Other Supply						
(11) NGL Production	E1,610	1,600	0.7			
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E48	53	-9.3			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied[3]	E65	66	-2.4			
(14) Processing Gain	577	480	20.0			
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,887	778	142.6			
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,393	1,426	67.8			
(17) Product Exports	E507	648	-21.9			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-631	1,081	--			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,693	14,771	6.2			
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,230	6,015	3.6			
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	204	227	-9.9			
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	945	804	17.6			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	2,841	2,819	0.8			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil[3]	1,544	1,569	-1.6			
(25) Other Oils[6]	3,928	3,338	17.7			
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,693	14,771	6.2			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown again when sufficient 1984 data are available to provide a reasonable comparison.

Petroleum Stocks (Millions of Barrels)	02/24/84	02/17/84	02/24/83	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[7]	339.6	343.7	365.1	-1.2	-7.0
Total Motor Gasoline	231.9	227.6	251.1	1.9	-7.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	192.5	187.8	207.5	2.5	-7.2
Blending Components	39.4	39.8	43.6	-0.9	-9.5
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	6.6	5.8	7.3	12.7	-9.5
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	31.6	31.2	33.4	1.5	-5.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	132.9	125.9	151.1	5.5	-12.1
Residual Fuel Oil	49.2	46.4	54.5	6.0	-9.8
Unfinished Oils	104.6	102.6	108.7	1.9	-3.8
Other Oils[8]	E157.2	E168.5	159.3	-6.7	-1.3
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,053.5	1,051.7	1,130.5	0.2	-6.8
Crude Oil in SPR	386.9	386.3	305.1	0.2	26.8
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,440.4	1,437.9	1,435.6	0.2	0.3

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Beginning in 1983 crude oil burned as fuel is treated as a product and a new category, crude oil product supplied, has been created. See Appendix D.

4 Includes unfinished oils and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

5 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

6 Other oils product supplied includes crude oil product supplied and the reduction for reclassified products.

7 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

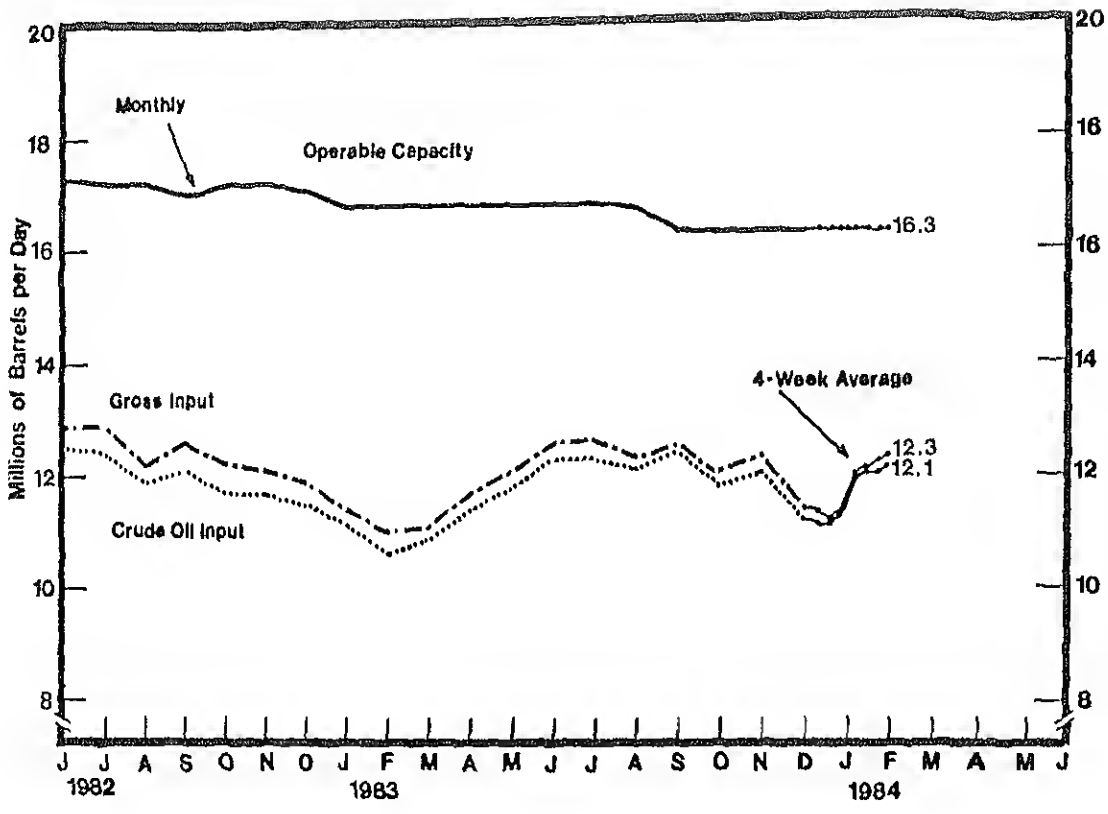
8 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, natural gas liquids (including ethane), kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

SOURCES:

- o 1983 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o 1983-1984 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Refinery Inputs and Utilization
(Millions of Barrels per Day)

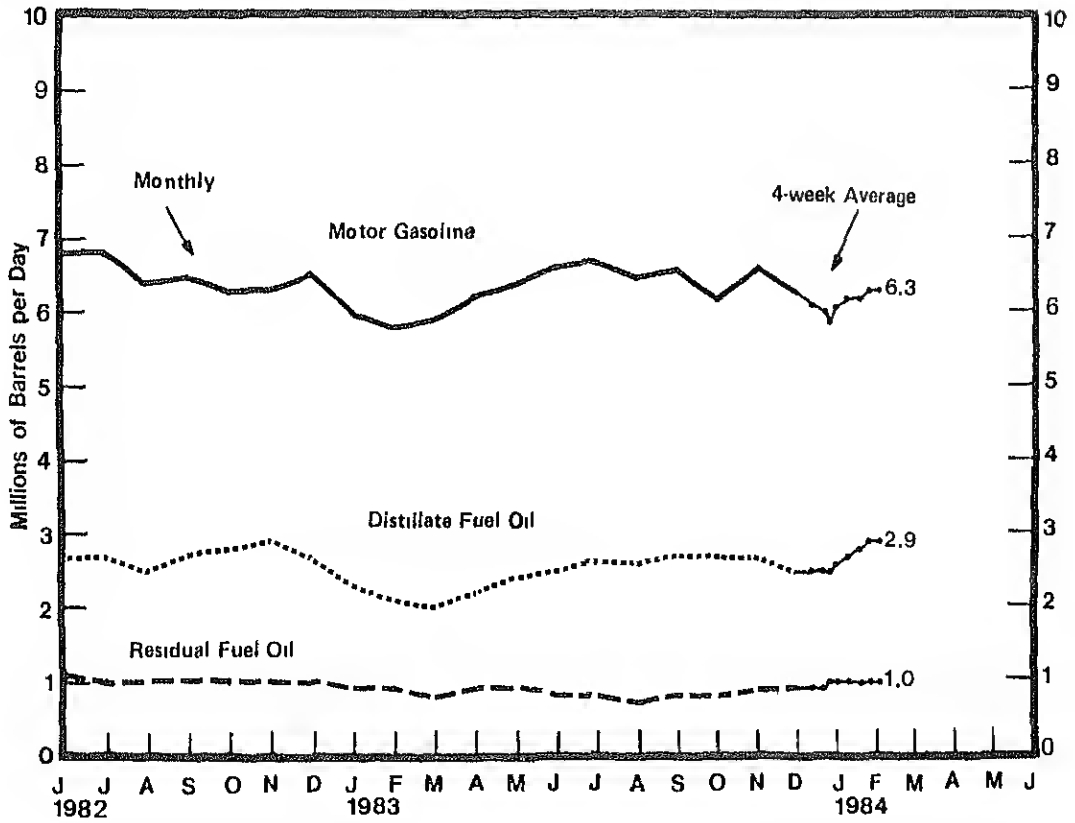


Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Crude Oil Input	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.3
Gross Inputs	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.7
Operable Capacity	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.4
Percentage Utilization[1]	72.5	70.8	67.7	65.7	67.2	68.1	67.4	70.6	68.4	67.0	68.2	69.2
1982												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5
Gross Inputs	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.9	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9
Operable Capacity	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.1
Percentage Utilization[1]	67.0	65.1	65.5	66.2	68.8	74.9	74.9	71.0	73.9	70.6	70.6	69.7
1983												
Crude Oil Input	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.2
Gross Inputs	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.4
Operable Capacity	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Percentage Utilization[1]	67.9	65.4	66.0	69.3	71.6	74.9	74.9	73.7	76.5	73.4	75.2	69.8

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24
Crude Oil Input	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1
Gross Input	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3
Operable Capacity	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3	E16.3
Percentage Utilization[1]	69.1	68.9	69.4	71.2	73.5	74.0	74.4	75.0

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.
1 Percentage utilization is calculated *as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly* operable capacity. See glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source • Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Four Week Averages Estimates based on EIA weekly data

U.S. Refinery Production by Product
(Millions of Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6
Jet Fuel	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9
Residuel Fuel Oil	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Oistillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1983												
Motor Gesoline	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.3
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Oistillate Fuel Oil	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984,	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24
Motor Gasoline	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Jet Fuel	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oistillate Fuel Oil	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Residuel Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input)
Source: • Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Four-Week Averages. Estimates based on EIA weekly data

Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals (Millions of Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Crude Oil[2]	374 0	378 2	393 0	397 5	393 7	384 7	305 9	362 0	356 0	364 0	366 0	363 5
Motor Gasoline	276 1	284 0	285 0	272 1	258 3	241 6	227 7	233 3	237 1	236 1	248 4	253 0
Finished Gasoline	226 3	229 6	232 1	223 2	212 6	194 0	185 7	188 6	190 7	190 5	200.6	203 4
Blending Components	49 8	54 4	52 9	48 9	45 7	47.6	42 0	44 7	46 4	45.6	47 8	49 5
Jet Fuel	39 5	38 6	39 0	40 4	44 5	44 9	44 8	44 7	43 1	42 7	42 0	41 1
Distillate Fuel Oil	179 4	172 5	164 3	164 6	171 8	179 9	186 3	200 2	207 3	201 2	200 1	191.5
Residual Fuel Oil	82 1	77 9	74 8	72 9	78 1	69 4	60 3	74 9	80 2	79 9	81 4	78 0
Unfinished Oils	121 5	122 3	126 2	126 5	126 3	126 1	126 1	124 5	118 4	119.5	116.4	111 3
Other Oils	202.7	199 1	198 1	206 5	208 5	220 5	225 4	232 8	234 6	226 7	224 6	214 8
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,275.3	1,272 5	1,280 3	1,280 5	1,288 3	1,267 1	1,265 4	1,272.5	1,276 7	1,270.0	1,278.9	1,263 3
Crude Oil in SPR	112 5	116.1	120 9	134 2	160 1	163.1	173 1	184 7	199 2	214.8	222.5	230 3
Total Stocks (Incl SPR)	1,387.8	1,388 5	1,401 2	1,414 8	1,438.3	1,430 2	1,438 5	1,457 2	1,476 0	1,484.8	1,501 5	1,483 6
1982												
Crude Oil[2]	371.0	371 8	360 /	354.8	348 5	344 1	345 7	352.9	340 7	351 0	357.6	349.7
Motor Gasoline	260.8	256 6	246 5	221 3	213 9	218 5	225 9	226 9	233.8	234 4	230 0	235 4
Finished Gasoline	213 2	208 4	198 1	178 6	173.1	177 1	182 7	185 2	101 1	192 4	189 3	194 4
Blending Components	47.6	R48.3	48 5	42 7	40.8	41 4	43 2	41 8	42 5	42.0	40 7	40 9
Jet Fuel	36.9	R36.8	42.5	44 1	41.7	39 9	39.0	40 7	39 6	40.9	40 6	36.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	164.4	147 4	126.3	108 0	113 6	123 7	148 1	158.7	161.2	170 1	185.6	178 6
Residual Fuel Oil	68 7	68 5	58 1	53 6	69 0	60 7	50 9	52.6	61 8	63 6	66 4	88 2
Unfinished Oils	116 9	116 5	115 9	119 1	118 2	118 0	117.8	116 8	117.8	113 3	111 8	105 3
Other Oils	203 0	199 1	193 3	189 2	190 8	191 1	190.1	186 4	181 3	174 6	173.3	164 1
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,220 6	1,186 9	1,143 4	1,090 0	1,085.7	1,096 0	1,126.3	1,134 9	1,136 1	1,147.8	1,165.2	1,138 1
Crude Oil in SPR	235.3	241 2	248 5	255 5	261.0	264.1	267.2	273 6	277 9	284.6	290.0	293 8
Total Stocks (Incl SPR)	1,465.9	1,420 2	1,391 9	1,346 6	1,346 7	1,360.2	1,393 5	1,408.5	1,414 0	1,432.4	1,455.2	1,429 9
1883[3]												
Crude Oil[2]	360 9	366.0	358.6	365.8	354 6	353 8	342 0	355.1	351.8	351.0	341 5	343.2
Motor Gasoline	250.9	251 1	224.0	220.8	224 6	223 2	230 6	226 4	229 6	228.3	235.9	222.4
Finished Gasoline	208.3	207 4	183 7	182.9	186 8	183.3	189 8	184 8	189 6	187 8	196.0	186 5
Blending Components	42.6	43.8	40 3	37 9	37 8	39 9	40 8	41 6	40 0	40 5	39.9	36.9
Jet Fuel	41 7	40.5	42.2	40.3	41 3	41 3	41 7	40 2	41 8	43.4	46.8	38.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	168.2	147 4	118 7	103 2	109 2	113 8	131 0	143 5	154 7	163 3	161.3	140.4
Residual Fuel Oil	60.7	53 1	46.3	46.6	50 9	50 1	51 9	48 3	49 7	51.4	64.5	49.1
Unfinished Oils	110.3	108 3	111.3	114.1	112.4	110 1	107 1	110.5	112.6	112 1	109 0	107 6
Other Oils	159 6	159.3	162 5	167.2	177 2	184 4	189 2	191 5	191.0	196.2	190 9	172 9
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,152.2	1,125.7	1,063.6	1,057.9	1,070 3	1,076 8	1,093 5	1,115.6	1,131.1	1,144.6	1,139 0	1,074.0
Crude Oil in SPR	300.6	306.1	311.8	317 7	326 8	332 5	340 7	351 8	381 0	367.2	371.3	379.1
Total Stocks (Incl. SPR)	1,452.8	1,431.9	1,375 4	1,375.7	1,397 1	1,409 3	1,434 2	1,467 4	1,492.1	1,511.9	1,610.2	1,463.1

Week Ending: 1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24
Crude Oil[2]	350.0	353.7	349.7	346 2	342.4	341.6	343 7	339 6
Motor Gasoline	219 7	220 9	221 7	222.7	221 4	223 3	227 6	231 9
Finished Gasoline	183 2	184 9	183.7	185 4	183 1	185 3	187.8	192 5
Blending Components	36.4	36 0	38.1	37 4	38.3	38 0	39 8	39.4
Jet Fuel	37.5	36.9	36.1	36.0	36.2	35.5	37.0	38.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	138.8	132.4	124 4	119 0	116.7	117 7	125 9	132.9
Residual Fuel Oil	45.2	42 0	41 7	40.4	41.5	43 5	46 4	49.2
Unfinished Oils	105.8	107.3	106.2	104 7	105.7	105.5	102.8	104.6
Other Oils[4]	E183.9	E181.4	E178.9	E173 5	E171 3	E160.9	E168.5	E157.2
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,080.6	1,074 6	1,058 9	1,042 4	1,035.3	1,037 1	1,051.7	1,053 5
Crude Oil in SPR	380.7	382 6	383 8	384.5	384 8	385 5	386 3	386 9
Total Stocks (Incl. SPR)	1,481.3	1,457.2	1,442.7	1,426.9	1,420 1	1,422.5	1,437.9	1,440 4

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimate methodology.

1 Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period

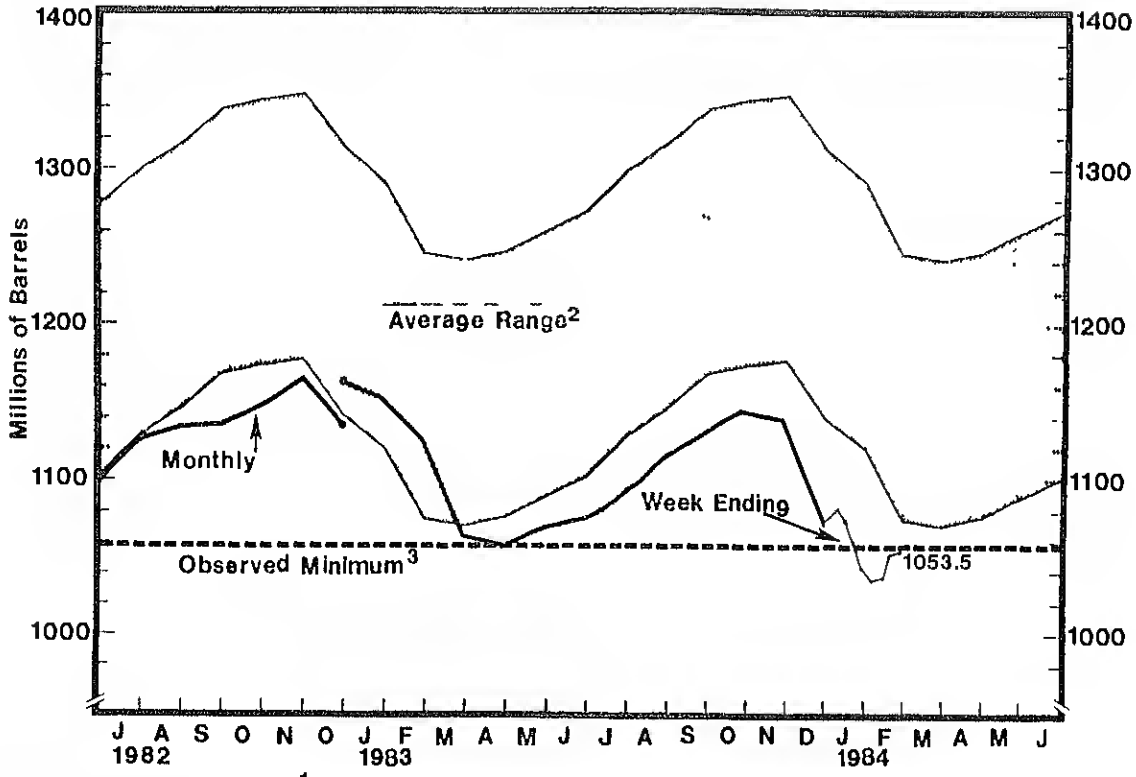
2 Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

3 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

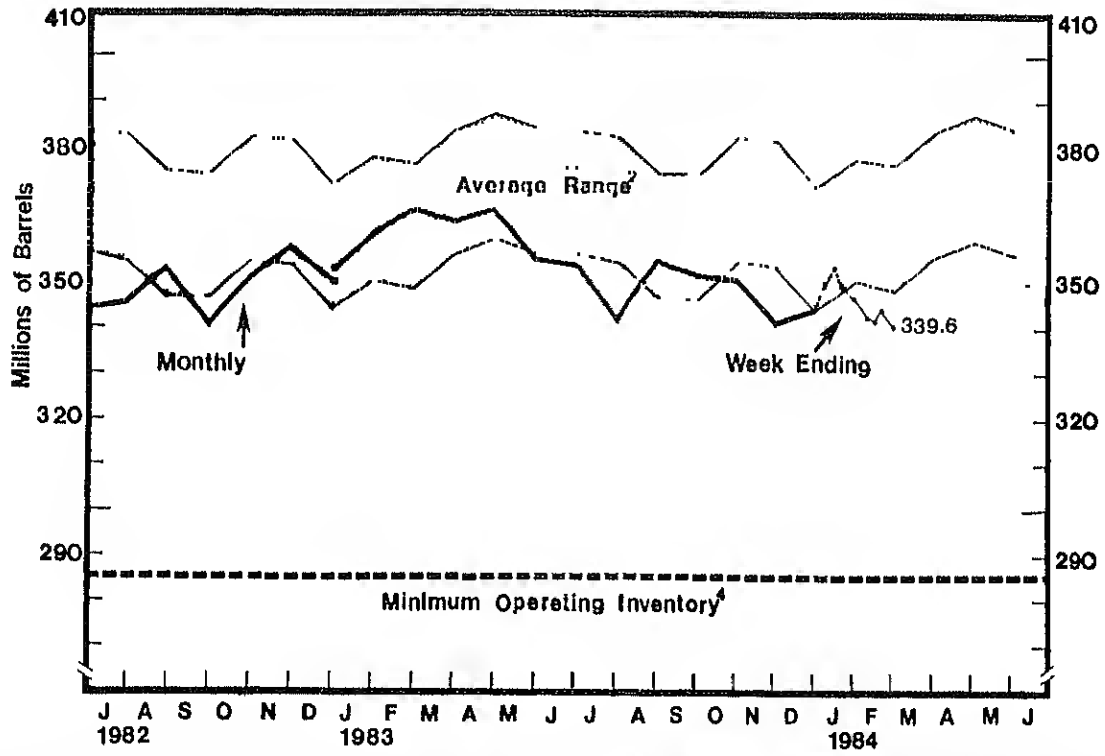
4 Weekly totals for stocks of other oils are estimated using monthly data. Other oils include kerosene, aviation gasoline, natural gas liquids including ethane, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lube oil, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Source: • Monthly Data. 1981—1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data

Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



Stocks of Crude Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



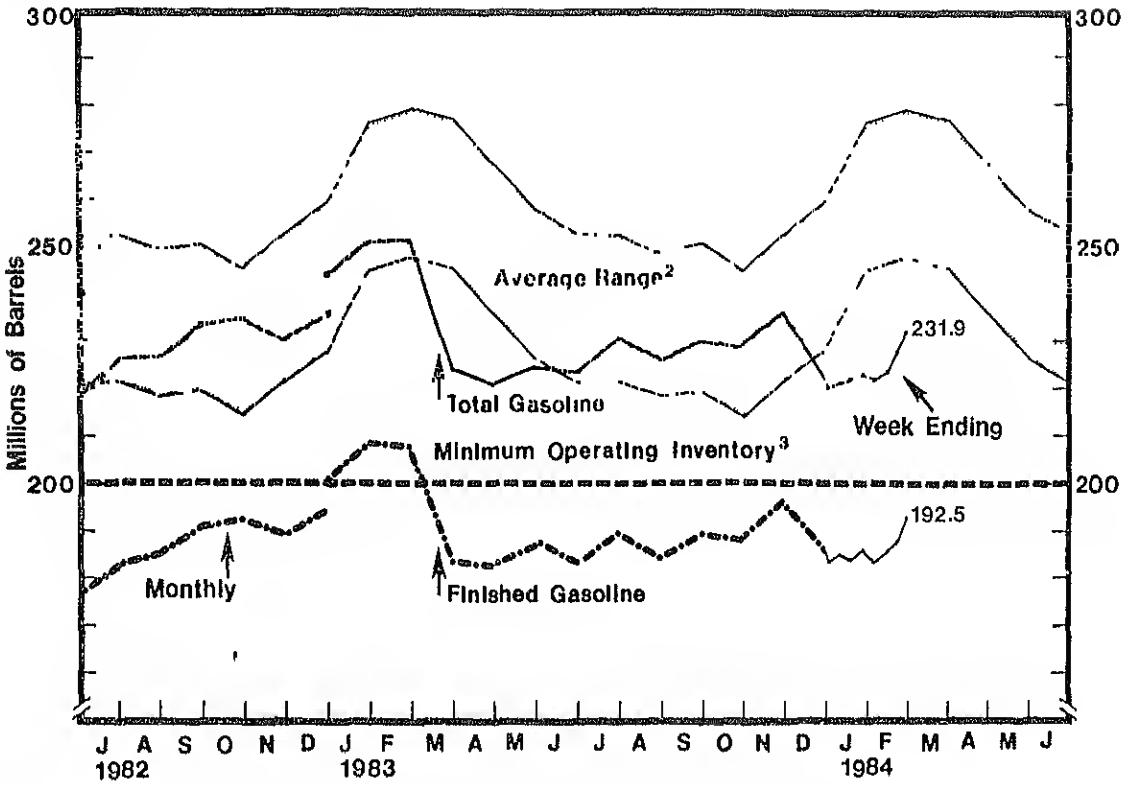
1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries. See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1980–June 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data: January 1976–December 1982. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the last three-year period July 1980–June 1983, was 1057.9 million barrels. It occurred in April 1983. See Appendix B for further explanation.
4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: • Ranges and Seasonal Patterns. 1978–1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement, Annual (Final Summary)," 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual "
• Monthly Data. 1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Week-Ending Stocks. Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (Millions of Barrels)

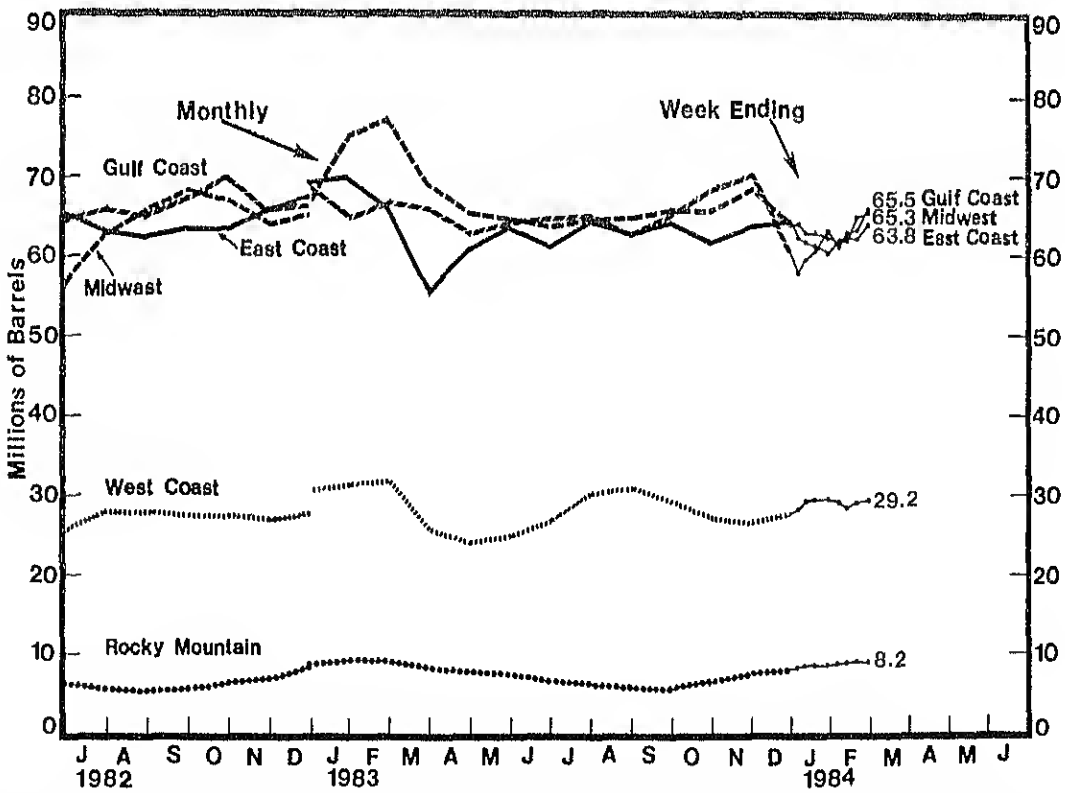
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Finished Gasoline	226.3	229.6	232.1	223.2	212.6	194.0	185.7	188.6	190.7	190.5	200.6	203.4
Blending Components	49.8	54.4	52.9	48.9	45.7	47.6	42.0	44.7	46.4	45.6	47.8	49.5
Total Gasoline	276.1	284.0	285.0	272.1	258.3	241.6	227.7	233.3	237.1	236.1	248.4	253.0
East Coast (PAD 1)	71.7	74.2	79.5	77.9	73.1	69.5	62.7	64.3	69.6	69.6	69.7	69.5
Midwest (PAD 2)	86.0	90.4	89.7	84.2	80.1	72.4	65.9	66.7	65.3	66.0	69.2	72.6
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	77.2	79.6	78.5	76.2	72.2	65.9	64.0	68.6	68.5	65.0	70.6	69.5
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	9.7	10.3	10.2	9.4	8.6	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.3	7.7	8.5
West Coast (PAD 5)	31.5	29.5	26.9	24.4	24.3	26.3	28.6	27.8	27.9	29.2	31.2	32.9
1982												
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41 4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Total Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
East Coast (PAD 1)	71.9	69.7	66.8	61.4	63.6	65.5	63.1	62.5	63.5	63.5	66.1	67.6
Midwest (PAD 2)	77.7	78.4	74.0	62.7	56.1	56.4	62.8	65.8	69.3	67.0	64.0	65.3
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	70.2	69.3	68.0	63.2	63.5	64.9	66.0	65.2	67.5	69.8	65.5	66.2
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.5
West Coast (PAD 5)	31.4	29.3	27.6	25.0	23.2	25.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.2	27.9
1983[1]												
Finished Gasoline	208.3	207.4	183.7	182.9	186.8	183.3	189.8	184.8	189.6	187.8	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.6	43.8	40.3	37.9	37.8	39.9	40.8	41.6	40.0	40.5	39.9	36.9
Total Gasoline	250.9	251.1	224.0	220 8	224.6	223.2	230.6	226.4	229.6	228.3	235.9	222.4
East Coast (PAD 1)	69.9	66.0	55.4	60.8	63.6	61.3	64.3	62.6	64.1	61.7	63.5	63.8
Midwest (PAD 2)	75.3	77 2	68.3	65.4	64.6	63.7	64.6	64.8	65.7	65.3	68.4	63.7
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	65.0	66.6	66.3	62.7	64.0	64.7	65.1	62.3	65.0	68.0	70.0	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	9.4	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	8.3	7.4	7.7
West Coast (PAD 5)	31.3	31.9	25.8	24.1	25.0	28.9	30.2	30.8	29.0	27.1	28.8	27.0
Week Ending: 1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24				
Finished Gasoline	183.2	184.9	183 7	185.4	183.1	185.3	187.8	192.5				
Blending Components	36.4	36.0	38.1	37.4	38.3	38.0	39.8	39.4				
Total Gasoline	219.7	220.9	221.7	222.7	221.4	223.3	227.6	231.9				
East Coast (PAD 1)	62.3	61.7	61.2	60.2	61.9	62.2	82.3	83.8				
Midwest (PAD 2)	63.8	62.7	62.7	62.2	61.7	61.9	64.8	65.3				
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	57.8	59.5	60.6	62.9	61.1	62.9	63.3	65.5				
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	7.8	7.9	7.9	7 9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2				
West Coast (PAD 5)	28.0	29.1	29.3	29.6	28.8	28.2	28.9	29.2				

1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis
Note PAD district data may not add to total due to independent rounding
Source • Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly"
• Week Ending Stocks Estimates based on EIA weekly data

Stocks of Motor Gasoline, U.S. Total[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for further explanation of the 1883 new stock basis.

2 Average level and width of average range for total motor gasoline are based on three years of monthly data: July 1880–June 1883. The seasonal pattern is based on six years of monthly data: 1878 and 1878–1882. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1883 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

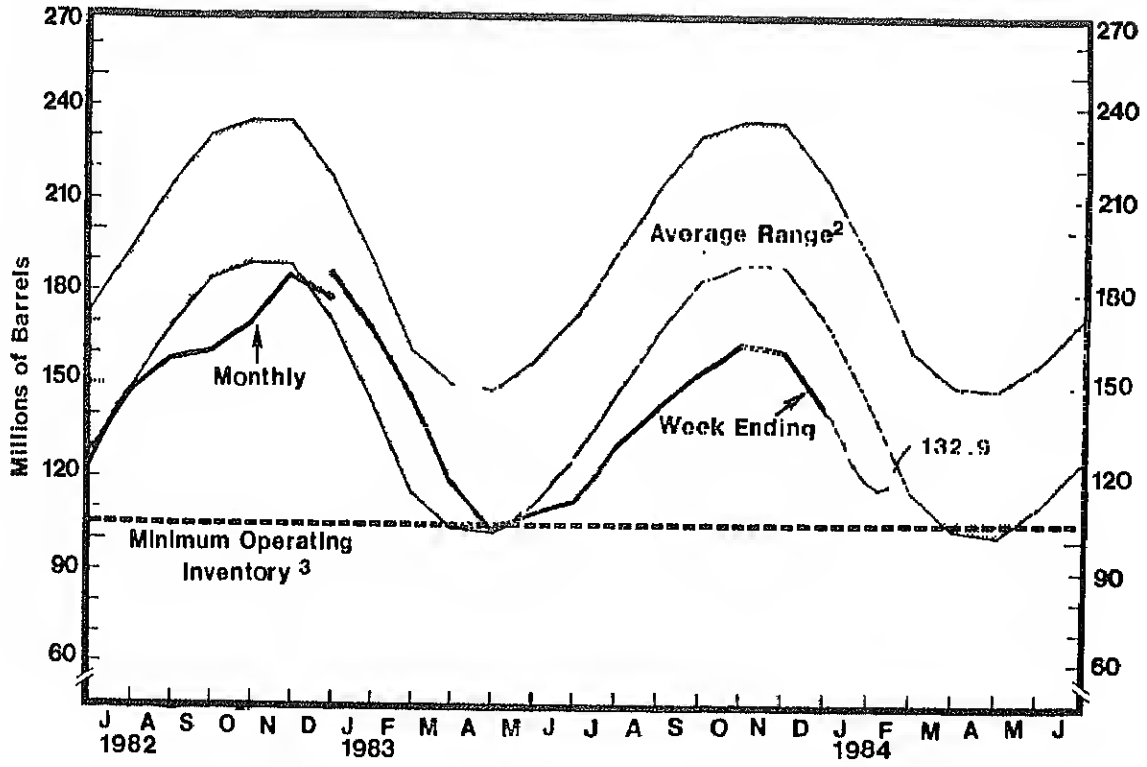
Source: • Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1876–1880, EIA, "Petroleum Statement, Annual (Final Summary)," 1881–1882, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
• Monthly Data: 1882, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1883, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District
(Millions of Barrels)

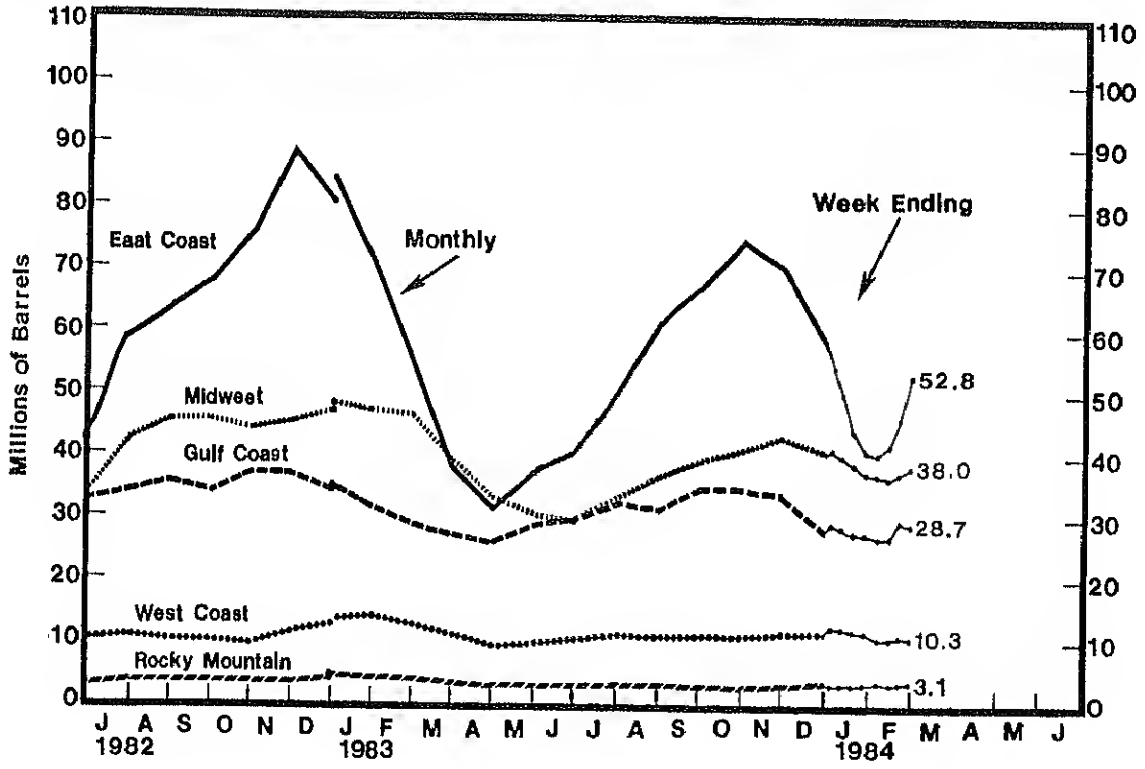
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Total U.S.	179.4	172.5	164.3	164.6	171.8	179.9	186.3	200.2	207.3	201.2	200.1	191.5
East Coast (PAD 1)	71.9	69.8	64.7	64.4	68.2	73.8	81.3	86.3	92.0	94.8	96.0	87.4
Midwest (PAD 2)	57.7	56.1	52.5	52.4	50.5	48.7	49.8	54.1	54.3	51.0	51.6	50.0
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	34.0	32.3	32.4	34.7	39.2	42.9	40.7	44.5	44.8	39.8	36.7	35.5
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.9
West Coast (PAD 5)	12.4	11.1	11.4	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	14.7
1982												
Total U.S.	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
East Coast (PAD 1)	68.3	60.3	44.7	35.0	39.1	44.2	57.4	63.9	68.0	75.7	88.7	80.6
Midwest (PAD 2)	46.7	43.1	39.5	30.8	30.8	33.7	42.6	45.5	45.6	44.2	45.3	47.0
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	31.0	26.8	27.6	28.5	31.1	32.6	34.1	35.6	34.0	37.0	36.9	34.2
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
West Coast (PAD 5)	14.2	13.3	10.8	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.6	11.3	12.7
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	168.2	147.4	118.7	103.2	109.2	113.8	131.0	143.5	154.7	163.3	161.3	140.4
East Coast(PAD 1)	71.1	55.3	38.1	31.8	37.2	41.1	50.9	61.9	67.5	74.6	70.8	57.8
Midwest (PAD 2)	47.2	46.4	39.0	33.3	30.4	29.6	33.6	36.7	39.1	40.8	42.7	40.3
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	31.7	28.9	27.2	26.0	28.8	29.7	32.5	31.3	34 7	34.6	33.8	27.8
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3
West Coast (PAD 5)	14.1	12.8	11.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.2
Week Ending:												
1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24				
Total U.S.	138.6	132.4	124.4	119.0	116.7	117.7	125.9	132.9				
East Coast (PAD 1)	54.2	49.9	44.1	40.5	40.1	41.5	46.0	52.8				
Midwest (PAD 2)	40.7	39.7	38.6	37.1	36.7	36.3	37.0	38.0				
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	28.7	28.2	27.4	27.2	26.6	26.7	29.2	28.7				
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1				
West Coast (PAD 5)	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.3				

1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD district data may not add to total due to independent rounding
Source: • Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly"
• Week-Ending Stocks Estimates based on EIA weekly data

Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explenetion of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Averege level and width of averege renge are based on three years of monthly dete: July 1980—June 1983. The seasonal pattern is beaed on seven years of monthly dete, Jenuery 1976—December 1982. See Appendix B for further explenation.
3 The Netionel Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems end shortages would begin to appear in e defined distribut system. In its 1993 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explenetion.
Source: • Ranges and Seesonal Patterns 1975—1980, EIA, "Petroleum Stetement Annuel (Finel Summery)." 1981—1982 , EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annuel."
• Monthly dete: 1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annuel," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

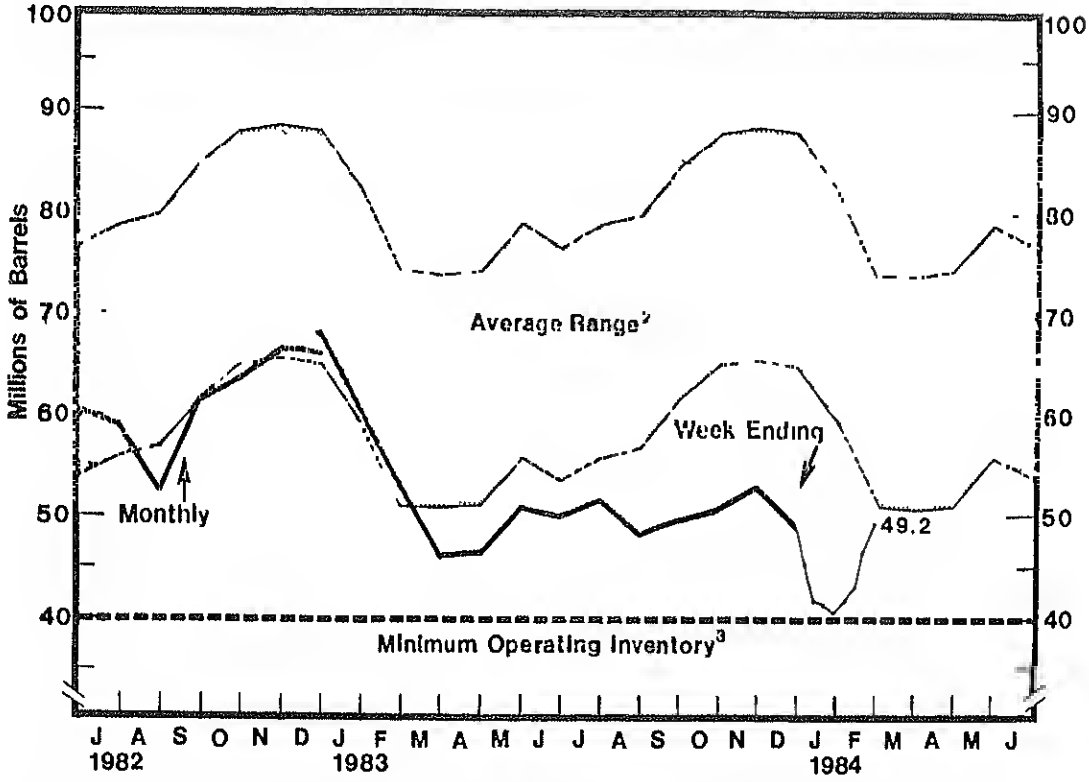
Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (Millions of Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Total U.S.	82 1	77.9	74.8	72.9	78 1	69.4	69 3	74.9	80 2	79.9	81.4	78.0
East Coast (PAD 1)	39.0	38.5	37 3	36.3	38.2	33.6	33.0	34 4	40 0	40 4	43.0	40.1
Midwest (PAD 2)	9 2	9 0	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.7	8 1	8 5	8 0	8.2	8.3
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	21.8	19.7	19.4	19.1	21.7	17.0	17.4	21.2	20 4	20 4	19.7	18.7
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
West Coast (PAD 5)	11 4	10 1	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	9.8	10.2
1982												
Total U.S	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
East Coast (PAD 1)	32.2	25 0	25 0	23.4	28.3	28.2	27.1	23.1	29.0	32.8	36.4	34.7
Midwest (PAD 2)	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	5 2
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	17.7	14.7	14.7	13.5	15.0	17.1	16.4	15.5	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.3
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	0.6	0 7	0.6	0 5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast (PAD 5)	10.3	10.8	10 9	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.4	10.4	9.6	8.4	9.3
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	60.7	53.1	46.3	46.6	50.9	50.1	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.4	54.5	49.1
East Coast (PAD 1)	29.9	25.1	20.6	20.3	23.8	24.0	25.3	23.8	23.5	25.3	29.3	25.0
Midwest (PAD 2)	5 0	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	16.3	14.0	12.8	13.4	14.5	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.6	12.5	11.5
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PAD 5)	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.2

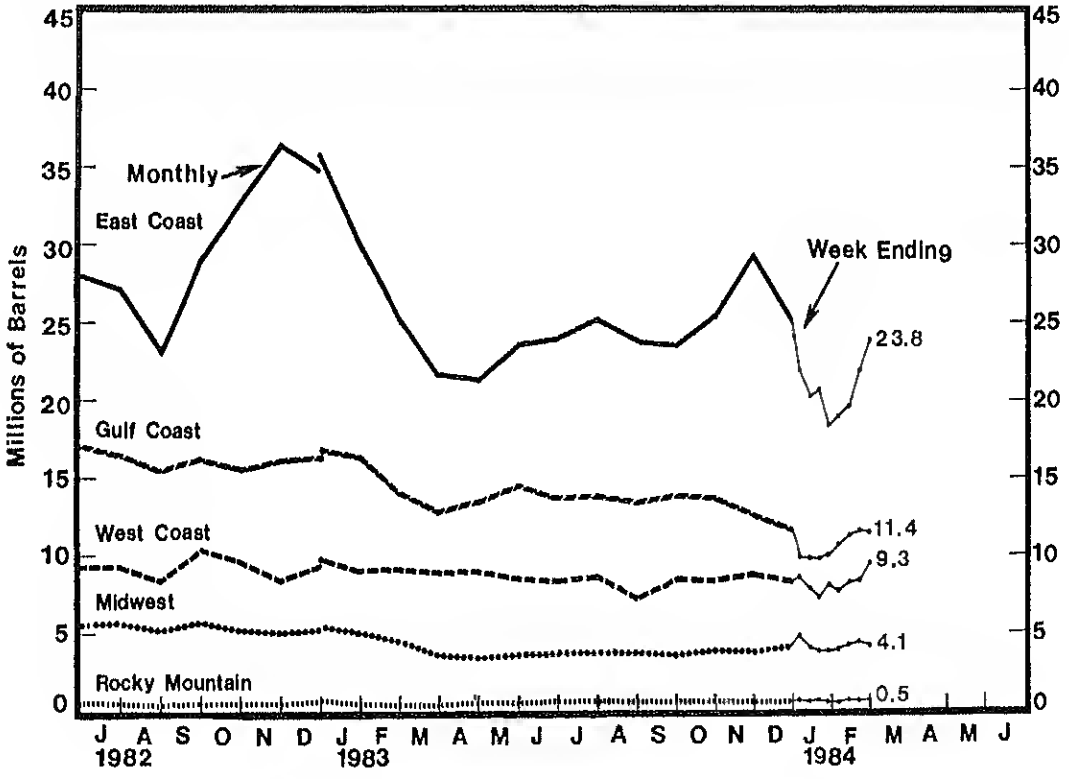
Week Ending: 1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24
Total U.S.	45.2	42.0	41.7	40.4	41.5	43.5	46.4	49.2
East Coast (PAD 1)	21.8	20.3	20.6	18.3	18.9	19.5	21.8	23.8
Midwest (PAD 2)	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1
Gulf Coast (PAD 3)	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.4
Rocky Mountain (PAD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PAD 5)	8.5	7.7	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.3	9.3

1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis
Note. PAD district data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: • Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly"
• Week-Ending Stocks Estimates based on EIA weekly data

Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Millions of Barrels)

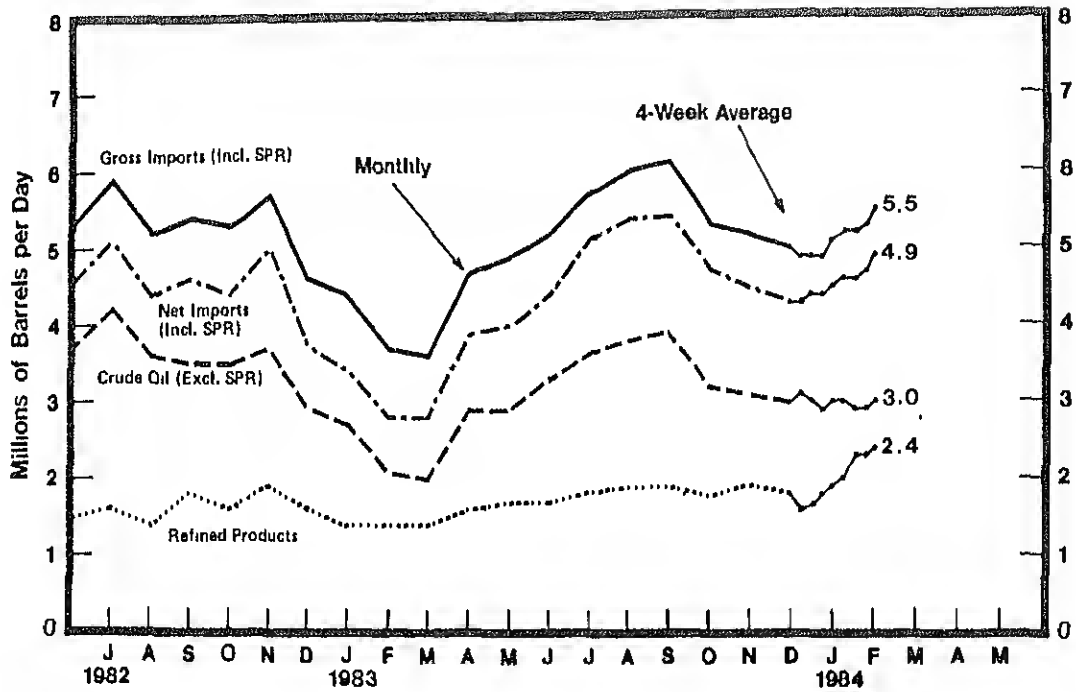


Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Millions of Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for further explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: July 1980–June 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data January 1976–December 1982. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source. • Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1976–1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summary)," 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
• Monthly Data: 1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Millions of Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0
SPR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Refined Products	1.9	1.9	1.5	1 3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.8
Total Exports[1]	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.2
1982												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.2	0 2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Refined Products	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.7	4.8
Total Exports[1]	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.0	3.7
1983												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.(
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.(
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.(
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.3

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
SPR	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refined Products	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5
Total Exports[1]	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.7	E0.7	E0.7
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9

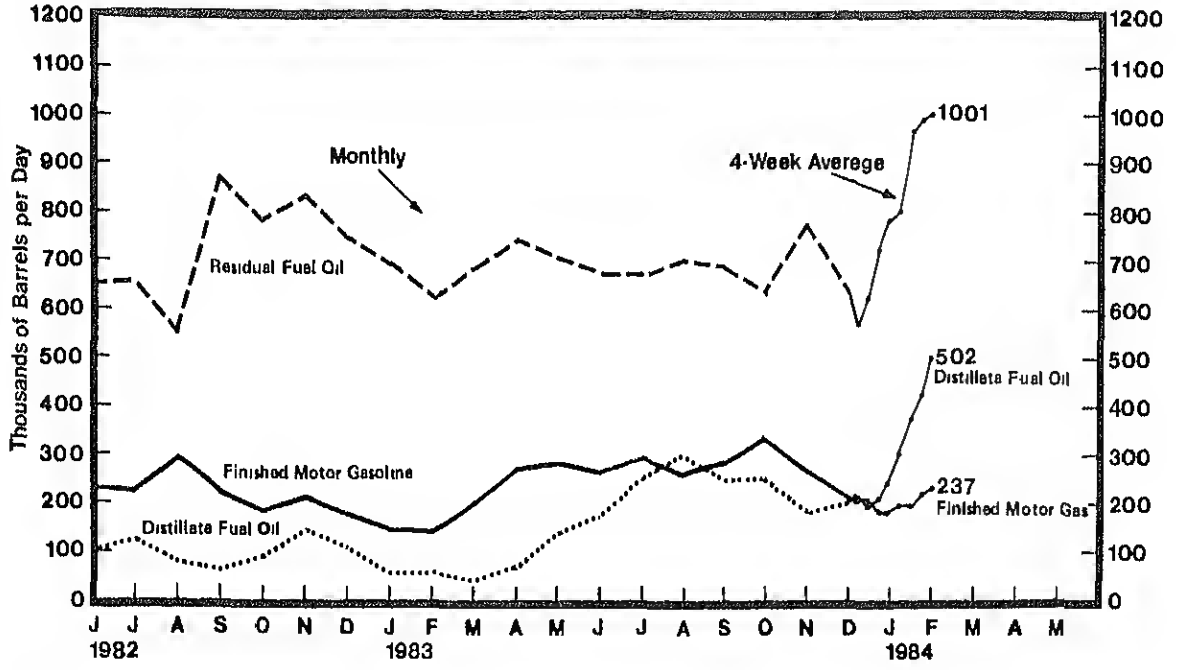
E=Estimate based on most recent monthly date available

1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding

Source. • Monthly Data· 1981—1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly "
• Four-Week Averages Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

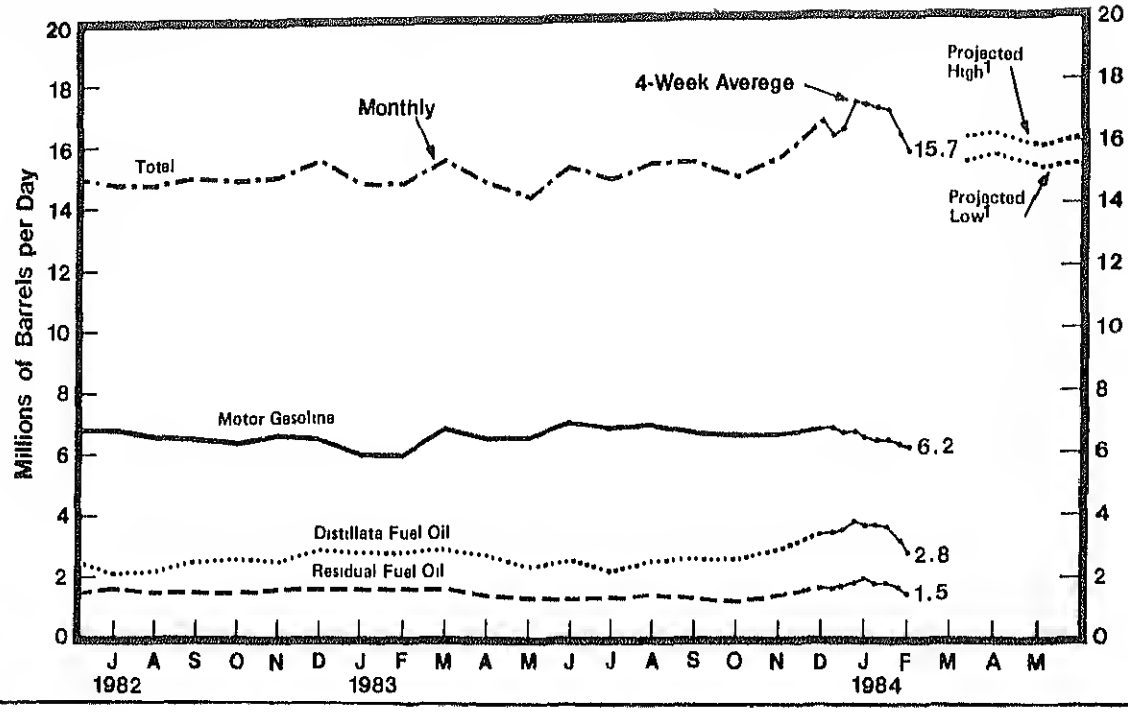
Imports of Petroleum Products by Product
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Finished Motor Gasoline	138	111	171	186	150	186	151	124	169	147	148	197
Jet Fuel	15	38	76	56	47	68	35	47	46	14	9	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	273	325	147	116	179	225	179	174	129	119	124	95
Residual Fuel Oil	1,015	954	699	584	741	540	830	819	841	786	880	918
Other[1]	453	471	414	389	371	356	327	424	438	514	533	491
1982												
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	133	183	185	182	230	225	291	223	185	211	178
Jet Fuel	10	82	39	47	31	3	31	26	30	20	40	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	132	48	59	74	102	125	80	81	91	145	109
Residual Fuel Oil	831	956	912	788	742	652	657	650	872	783	836	747
Other[1]	573	533	427	449	474	504	604	445	592	557	650	564
1983												
Finished Motor Gasoline	148	142	205	273	284	265	297	260	286	335	269	217
Jet Fuel	27	8	35	15	35	25	22	22	41	49	18	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	58	58	42	73	141	175	259	302	253	255	189	212
Residual Fuel Oil	691	632	686	743	709	676	682	705	690	634	777	646
Other[1]	510	583	429	486	495	575	563	574	597	538	603	680
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1984,	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24				
Finished Motor Gasoline	206	206	190	189	198	197	222	237				
Jet Fuel	29	34	56	77	96	120	110	118				
Distillate Fuel Oil	214	197	210	245	305	384	426	502				
Residual Fuel Oil	671	626	723	783	803	971	992	1,001				
Other[1]	583	618	630	699	629	583	557	536				

1 Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils.
Source: • Monthly Data: 1981-1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly"
• Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Petroleum Products Supplied
(Millions of Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Motor Gasoline	8.4	6.3	8.3	8.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.7
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3
Other	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4
Total	18.4	17.0	15.9	15.4	15.4	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	18.8
1982												
Motor Gasoline	8.0	8.2	8.5	6.8	8.7	6.8	8.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Total	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.8	16.0	14.9	15.0	15.5
1983												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Other	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Total	14.8	14.8	15.5	14.8	14.3	15.3	14.9	15.4	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.7
Averege for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1984	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24				
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2				
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1				
Distillete Fuel Oil[2]	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.8				
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5				
Other	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9				
Total	16.1	16.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.0	16.2	15.7				

1 Projected See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values

2 Beginning in 1983, crude oil burned as residual fuel oil or distillate fuel oil is no longer reported to EIA and therefore is not included in product supplied calculations for these fuels. The product supplied series for distillate and residual fuel oil for 1981 and 1982 shown on this page are the values published in 1981 and 1982 EIA publications and include crude oil transfers (about 48 thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil and 10 thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil) See Appendix D for further explanation

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding

Source: ▪ Monthly Data 1981–1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
▪ Four Week Averages Estimates based on EIA weekly data
▪ Projections. EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (November, 1983)

Average Retail Selling Prices
Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)[1]

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Premium	145.6	143.8	140.7	136.8	137.9	140.8	145 0	145.8	144.1	141.3	141.2	137.2
Leaded Regular	128.5	126.0	120.6	114 8	116.6	124 2	126.3	125.4	123.6	121.9	120.7	118.1
Unleaded Premium	146 6	144 8	140.8	135.1	135.5	141.8	144.3	143 9	142.9	142.1	141.2	139.4
Unleaded Regular	135.8	133.4	128.4	122.5	123.7	130.9	133.1	132.3	130 8	129.5	128.3	126.0
All-types	134.1	131 8	126 8	121.0	122.4	129.6	131 8	131 0	129.5	128.0	126.8	124.4
Residential Heating Oil	122.0	120.7	115.3	113.2	114 3	116.2	115.8	115.9	115.2	119.6	121.6	119.7
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Premium	135.3	131.8	127.4	132.1	137.6	142.9	144.6	143.7	140 5	137.2	135.6	138.1
Leaded Regular	114 6	109.9	106 4	113.1	117.7	119 7	120.7	120.3	118 9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136 0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122 8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128 5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119 8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil	114.7	111.4	104.9	103 5	104.8	106.0	105 0	104.9	105.7	106.0	P106.0	
1984												
Motor Gasoline[2]												
Leaded Regular	113.1											
Unleaded Premium	136.9											
Unleaded Regular	121 6											
All-types	120.0											
Residential Heating Oil												

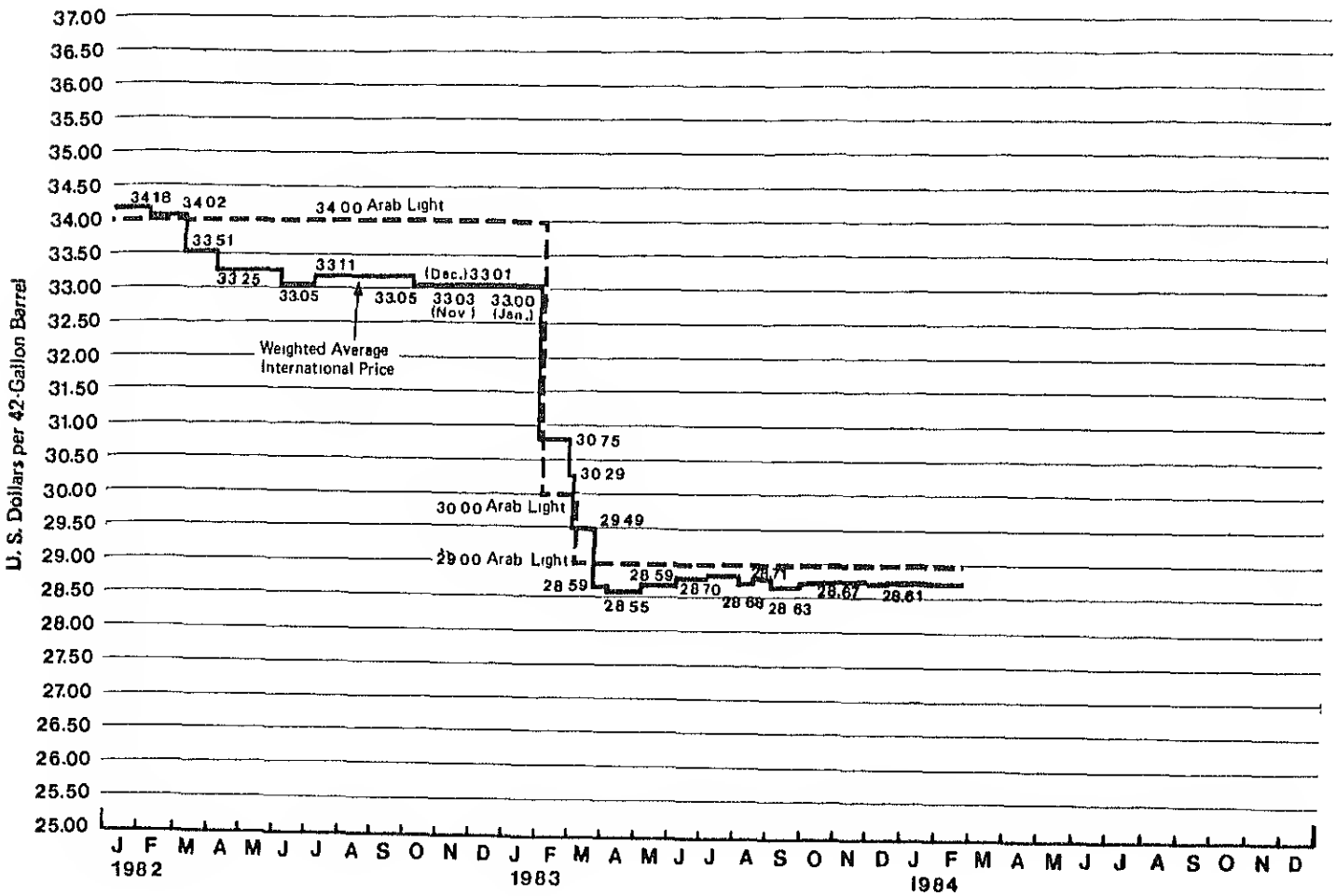
P=Preliminary
1 Beginning in January 1983, residential heating oil prices do not include taxes
2 Beginning with 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer publishes Leaded Premium data
Note Motor gasoline data include prices from self service stations Beginning with September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices In the "all types" category gasohol is now included, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily
Source o Motor Gasoline—Bureau of Labor Statistics See glossary for descriptions of survey
o Residential Heating Oil—1982 Form EIA—9A, "No 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report"
1983 Forms EIA—782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA—782B, "Monthly No 2 Distillate Sales Report"

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1981												
Domestic	32.71	36.27	36.97	35.58	35.21	34.20	33 76	33.79	33.47	33.48	33.49	33 51
Imported	38.85	39.00	38.31	38.41	37.84	37.03	36 58	35.82	35.44	35.43	36 21	35 95
Composite	34 86	37.28	37.48	36.50	36.11	35.03	34.70	34.46	34.11	34.07	34 33	34 33
1982												
Domestic	33.39	32.71	31.08	30.27	30.37	30.79	30 92	30 85	30.76	31 38	31 57	30.80
Imported	35 54	35 48	34.07	32.82	32.78	33.79	33.44	32.95	33.03	33.28	33.09	32 85
Composite	33.95	33.40	31 81	30.83	31.02	31.74	31.74	31.45	31.40	31.98	32.07	31 29
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.88	28.76	R28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.96	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28 64	28 33	28.64	28.85	28.76	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	R28.83

R=EIA revision
Source • Form EIA 14 "Refiners Monthly Cost Report"

World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)



1 Internationally traded oil only. Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume

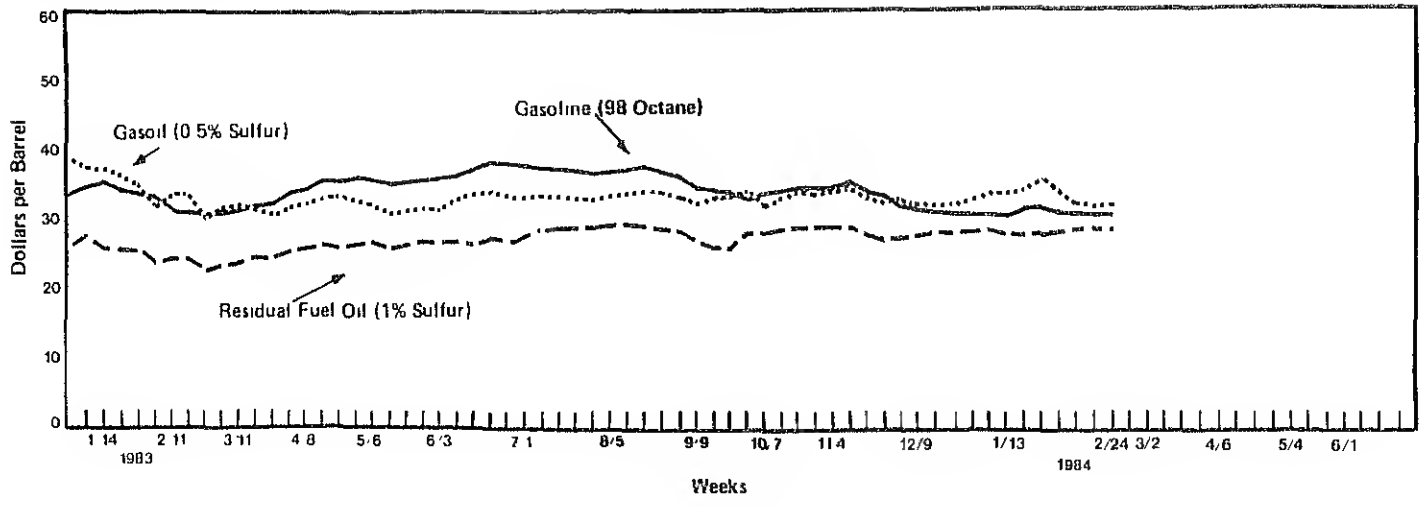
World Crude Oil Prices[1] (Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 1 Jan 80	In Effect 31 Dec 78	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 1 Jan 80	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34° (Bench mark crude)	28 00	34 00	34 00	32 00	26 00	12 70	11 5	128 3
	Saudi Berri 39°	29 52	34,52	35 40	33 52	27 52	13 23	7 3	123 1
	Arabian Heavy 27°	26 00	31,00	31 00	31 00	25 00	12 02	4 0	116 3
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	29 56	34,56	35 50	36,56	29 56	13 26	0	122 9
Dubai	Fateh 32°	28 86	33,86	33 86	35 93	27 93	12 64	3 3	128 3
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	29 49	34,49	35,45	37 42	29 42 [2]	13 19	0 2	123 6
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	28 00	31,20	34 20	37 00	30 00 [2]	13 45	6 7	108 2
Iraq	Kirkuk 36°	29 83	34,83	34 93	37 50	29 29	13 17	1 8	126 5
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	27 30	32,30	32,30	35 50	27 50	12 22	0 7	123 4
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	26 03	31,03	31,03	25,20	27 20	12 03	4.3	116.4
Algeria	Saharan 44°	30 50	35 50	37 00	40 00	33 00	14 10	7 6	116 3
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	30 00	35 50	36,50	40 00	29 97	15 12	0 1	98 4
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30,15	35 10	36 50	40 78	34 50	13,68	12 6	120 4
Indonesia	Minas 34°	29 53	34 53	35 00	35 00	27 50	13 55	7 4	117 9
Venezuela	Tia Juana 26°	27 88	32 88	32 88	32 88	25 20	12 72	10 6	119 2
Gabon	Mandji 30°	29,00	34 00	34 00	35 00	28 00	12 59	3 6	130 3
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	27 50	32 50	34 25	40 08	33 50	12,35	-17 9	122,7
Total OPEC[3]	NA	28 59	33 54	34,13	34 82	28,30	13 03	1,0	118,4
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Forties 36°	29 90	33 50	38,50	39,25	28,75	14,00	0,5	113 6
Norway	Ekofisk 42°	30 25	34 25	37,25	40 00	32 50	14,20	-6,8	113 0
Mexico	Mexican Light 33°	28,00	32,50	35,00	38,50	32,00	13,10	-9,4	121,4
"	Mexican Heavy 22°	25 00	25,50	26,50	34 50	28,00	NA	-10,7	NA
Egypt	Suez Blend 33°	28 00 [4]	31 00	34,00	40 50	34 00	12,81	-17,8	118 6
Oman	Oman 34°	28 00	34 00	35,00	37 50	30 26	13,08	-4,2	122,1
Syria	Suwadiyeh 25°	25 00	30,00	30,00	36 03	31,39	11,84	-20 4	114,8
Malaysia	Miri 38°	29 85	35,60	36 50	41 30	33,60	14,30	-11 2	108,7
Brunei	Seria 36°	30 10	35 10	38,10	40 35	33,40	14,15	9,9	112 7
U.S.S.R.[5]	Export Blend 33°	28,50	31 20	35,49	39 25	33,20	13 20	-13,9	116,7
Total Non OPEC [3]	NA	28,65	31 72	34 35	38 84	31,84	13,44	-10 3	113,2
Total World[3]	NA	28 61	33 00	34,18	35 49	28,84	13 08	0 8	118 7
United States[6]	NA	28,44	32,51	34,15	36,69	29 35	13,38	3,1	112 6

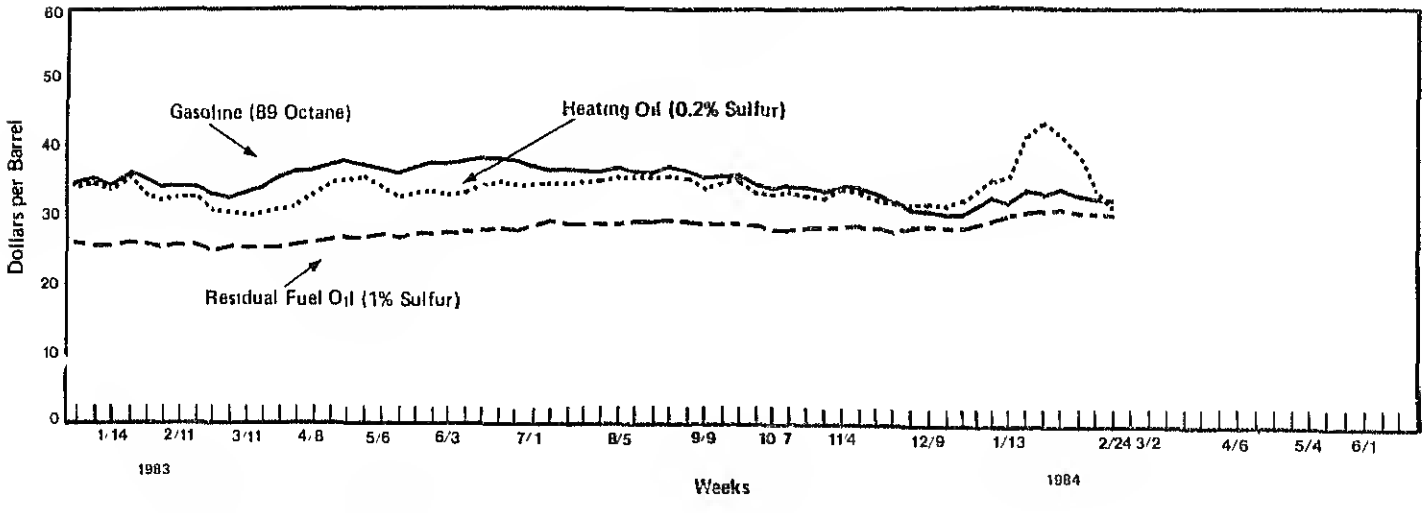
NA=Not Applicable.
1 Official sales prices or estimated term contract prices, spot prices excluded.
2 37c higher at 60 days' credit.
3 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume
4 On 60 days' credit.
5 Average delivered cost to Northwest Europe
6 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.
Source: • DOE, Office of International Affairs, February 28, 1984
• Platt's Oilgram Price Report
• Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
• Oil Buyers' Guide.
• Europe Oil Prices.

Spot Market Product Prices
(Dollars per Barrel)

Rotterdam Market



New York Market



Source • Oil Buyers Guide, Weekly Oil Market Product Report Not published weeks of July 4 and December 25
• DOE, Office of International Affairs

Spot Market Product Prices
(Dollars per Barrel)

			Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil[1]		Residual Fuel Oil[2]	
			Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y.[3] (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.5% Sulfur)	N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y.[3] (1% Sulfur)
1983	Feb	4	33.70	34.57	32.37	32.55	23.87	25.00
		11	31.48	34.82	33.98	32.76	24 47	26.00
		18	31.48	34.82	33.98	32.76	24.47	25.00
		25	30.72	33.24	30.63	31.08	22.97	25.00
	Mar	4	31.01	32.99	31.70	30.56	23.50	25.25
		11	31.65	33.41	31.70	30.45	24.17	25.25
		18	32.30	34.57	31.64	30.56	24.92	25.25
		25	32.53	35.57	30.90	30.76	24.70	25.25
	Apr	1	33.82	36.77	31.70	31.71	25.23	25.75
		8	34.70	36.77	32.51	32.56	25.30	25.00
		15	36.69	37.09	33.58	34.65	25.90	26.50
		22	35.58	37.40	33.78	35.28	25.60	26.75
		29	36.75	37.19	33.51	35.49	25.98	26.75
	May	6	36.28	36.88	32.51	34.54	25.98	27.00
		13	34.94	36.67	31.57	33.18	25.30	26.50
		20	35.35	36.98	31.97	33.28	25.75	27.00
		27	35.58	37.19	32.24	33.50	26.13	27.25
	Jun	3	35.76	37.19	32.10	33.28	25.98	27.50
		10	35.81	37.32	33.24	33.39	25.98	27.60
		17	36.87	37.84	33.38	34.12	25.83	28.05
		24	37.87	37.84	33.51	34.23	26.80	28.50
	Jul	1	37.15	37.42	32.84	34.02	25.28	28.35
		8	Not available.					
		15	35.81	35.52	33.18	34.23	28.00	29.00
		22	38.28	36.53	33.18	34.23	28.23	28.75
		29	35.05	35.52	33.04	34.34	28.15	28.75
	Aug	6	36.22	35.84	33.71	35.18	28.53	28.75
		12	35.40	36.52	34.18	35.28	28.68	29.00
		19	36.52	36.52	34.79	35.28	28.53	29.00
		28	36.34	38.73	34.55	35.28	28.38	29.35
	Sep	2	35.87	36.29	34.18	35.07	28.08	29.25
		9	34.47	35.99	33.58	34.55	27.33	28.75
		16	34.35	35.78	33.44	34.86	26.95	28.75
		23	34.41	35.87	33.85	35.01	26.95	28.75
		30	33.24	34.92	33.71	34.02	27 63	28.75
	Oct	7	33.41	34.29	32.51	33.50	27.40	28.00
		14	33.59	34.82	33.11	34.02	27.48	27.95
		21	34.17	34.40	34.05	33.28	27.78	27.90
		28	34.41	33.94	33.98	33.18	27.78	28.10
	Nov	4	34.70	34.65	34.25	34.65	28.08	28.25
		11	35.05	34.25	34.65	34.12	27.85	28.75
		18	33.94	33.54	32.91	33.28	27.33	28.50
		25	33.59	33.08	32.84	33.18	26.43	28.25
	Dec	2	33.05	32.66	33.58	32.97	26.65	28.20
		9	32.94	31.90	33.11	33.08	27.10	28.25
		16	31.95	30.91	33.11	32.66	27.55	28.60
		23	31.65	30.98	33.11	33.70	27.55	28.50
		30	Not available.					
1984	Jan	6	30.72	32.57	33.78	35.28	28.15	29.75
		13	30.25	32.34	33.85	36.12	27.78	30.15
		20	31.65	34.17	34.38	41.79	28.00	30.25
		27	32.24	33.43	35.12	44.10	27.85	31.25
	Feb	3	31.48	34.69	34.79	42.42	28.23	31.50
		10	31.48	33.64	33.51	38.01	28.60	31.00
		17	31.48	33.85	33.04	34.23	28.53	30.75
		24	31.89	33.18	33.24	32.55	28.53	30.25

1 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
2 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
3 East Coast Cargoes
4 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices
Source: • Oil Buyers' Guide, Weekly Oil Market Product Report Not published weeks of July 4 and December 26
• DOE, Office of International Affairs.

Weather Summary
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1983 through February 25, 1984, has been normal and 10 percent cooler than last year.

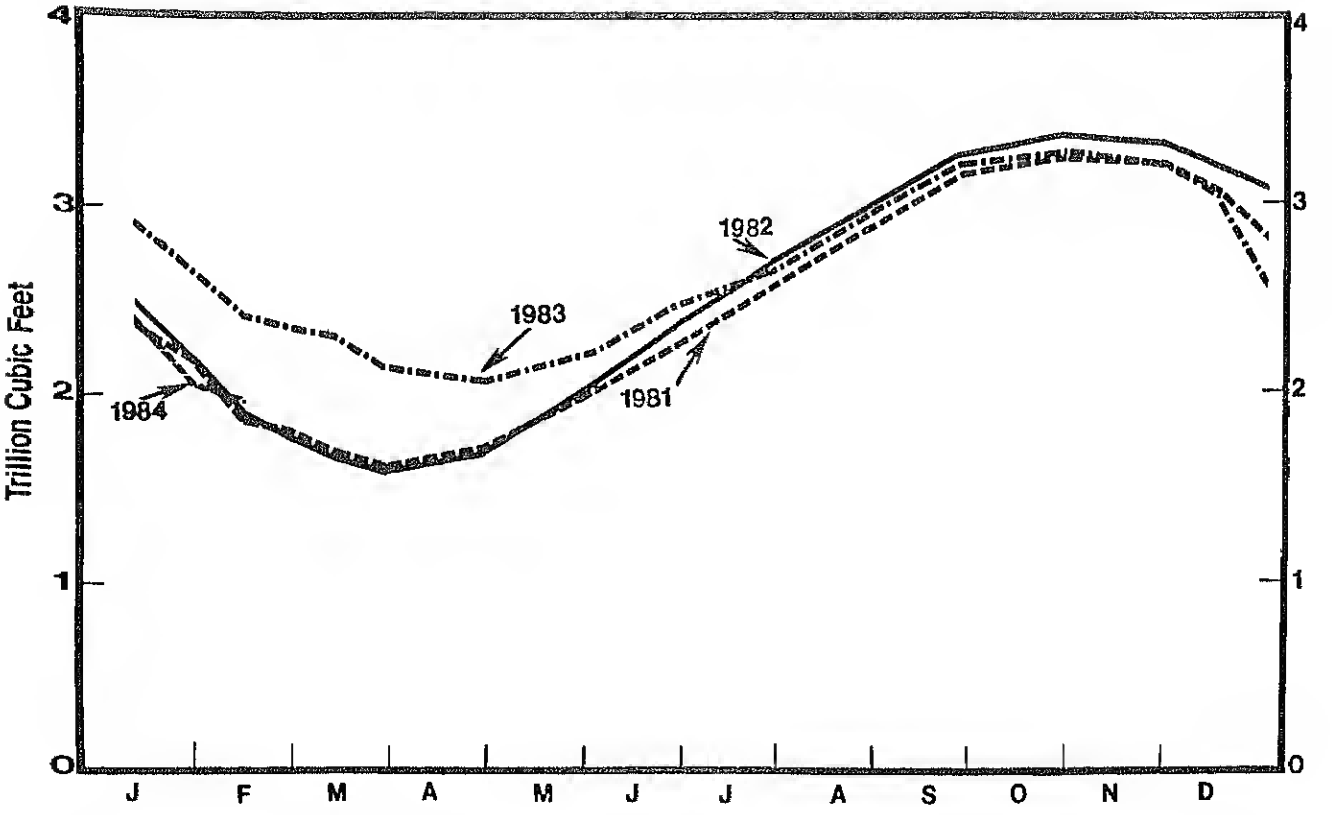
U.S. Total Heating Degree Days (Population Weighted) and By City

	1983-1984 This year	1982-1983 Last year	Normal	Percent Change: This year vs. Last year	Percent Change: This year vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,500	4,694	--	--
July 1 - February 25	3,462	3,136	3,454	10	0
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,222	3,495	3,379	-8	-5
Amarillo	3,566	3,459	3,219	3	11
Asheville	3,270	3,010	3,226	9	1
Atlanta	2,530	2,232	2,395	13	6
Billings	4,888	4,296	5,104	14	-4
Boise	4,705	4,005	4,164	17	13
Boston	3,823	3,601	3,941	6	-3
Buffalo	4,720	4,183	4,766	13	-1
Cheyenne	5,354	4,803	4,954	11	8
Chicago	5,014	4,298	4,702	17	7
Cincinnati	4,142	3,276	3,935	26	5
Cleveland	4,522	3,707	4,422	22	2
Columbia, SC	2,277	2,162	2,125	5	7
Denver	4,653	4,284	4,232	9	10
Des Moines	5,029	4,266	4,909	18	2
Detroit	4,843	4,085	4,725	19	2
Fargo	6,666	6,112	6,844	9	-3
Hartford	4,412	4,128	4,493	7	-2
Houston	1,581	1,313	1,315	20	20
Jacksonville	1,275	1,158	1,193	10	7
Kansas City	4,392	3,806	4,027	15	9
Las Vegas	1,727	2,037	2,027	-15	-15
Los Angeles	735	762	1,001	-4	-27
Memphis	2,697	2,233	2,567	21	5
Miami	158	99	181	60	-13
Milwaukee	5,058	4,461	5,166	13	-2
Minneapolis	6,047	5,219	5,916	16	2
Montgomery	1,932	1,577	1,870	23	3
New York	3,486	3,204	3,540	9	-2
Oklahoma City	3,191	2,707	2,940	18	9
Omaha	5,117	4,510	4,697	13	9
Philadelphia	3,708	3,276	3,651	13	2
Phoenix	740	871	1,179	-15	-37
Pittsburgh	4,343	3,770	4,352	15	0
Portland, ME	4,880	4,759	5,213	3	-6
Providence	3,859	3,672	4,169	5	-7
Raleigh	2,802	2,581	2,738	9	2
Richmond	3,181	2,703	3,047	18	4
St. Louis	3,812	3,272	3,778	17	1
Salem, OR	2,975	3,057	3,334	-3	-11
Salt Lake City	4,208	4,067	4,218	3	0
San Francisco	1,422	1,996	2,074	-29	-31
Seattle	3,257	3,058	3,442	7	-5
Shreveport	2,323	1,916	1,868	21	24
Washington, DC	3,056	2,707	3,128	13	-2

1 Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature. Cooling degree days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station above a base temperature equal to 65° F by convention. Heating degree days are deviations of the mean daily temperature below 65° F. For example, if a weather station recorded a mean daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 and no heating degree-days. A weather station recording a mean daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days and no cooling degree-days.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce

i Gas In Underground Storage
n Cubic Feet)



	Working Gas[1]			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
January 15	2.368	2.492	2.902	2.381
January 31	2.152	2.182	2.644	2.089
February 15	1.853	1.900	2.433	P1.975
February 28	1.824	1.787	2.356	
March 15	1.699	1.661	2.305	
March 31	1.631	1.604	2.148	
April 30	1.764	1.676	2.074	
May 31	1.977	2.034	2.222	
June 30	2.252	2.369	2.454	
July 31	2.558	2.704	2.695	
August 31	2.882	2.998	2.908	
September 30	3.152	3.251	3.141	
October 31	3.248	3.364	3.269	
November 30	3.201	3.309	3.174	
December 15	3.048	3.197	3.028	
December 31	2.817	3.071	2.596	

ary
Gas Gas available for withdrawal
FPC—B/E IA–191, "Underground Gas Storage Report"

Appendix A. EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801), the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803), and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	EIA-803	EIA-804
Monthly Frame Size	172(300)	276	78	168	1086
Weekly Sample Size	80(165)	88	46	82	62

Collection Methods

Data are collected by *mail, mailgram, telephone,* Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. *During the processing* week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data. First, *the current week's data* for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s). Next, the *most recent month's* data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current *week's ratio estimate* for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The *estimate of weekly* imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from *Puerto Rico.* Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline *is about* 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final *response rates up.* Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix B. INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

Tha national invantory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of total petroleum products (p 7), crude oil (p. 7), motor gasoline (p. 9), distillate fuel oil (p. 11), and residual fuel oil (p. 13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in March and October The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect saasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimeted by meens of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Cansus X-11) Tha seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i e., the series is deseesonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels) The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were derived using monthly data from 1976-1982. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors ware besed on monthly data from 1976 and 1978-1982. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, 1977 was not used in the detarminetion of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors ara derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The averaga of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized avaraga band. Tha standard deviation of tha deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "avarage renge" is defined as the evarage plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lowar curve is defined as the averege plus the seasonel factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in tha table below

Values of Avarage Ranges in Invantory Graphs
(Millions of Barrals)

	Jen	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sap	Dct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Totel Petroleum	1121.1	1075.5	1071 2	1076.5	1089.1	1102.3	1129 4	1146.1	1167.8	1174.1	1177.0	1141.0
Crude Oil	350.1	348.5	355.8	359.5	356.4	356.3	354.7	346 9	346.5	354.6	353.9	344.0
Motor Gasoline	244.8	247.7	245.2	235.8	226.4	221.3	221.3	218 6	219 4	214.2	221.4	227.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	144.5	115.4	103.8	102.5	111 6	126.1	147.1	167.7	184.1	189.0	188.7	170.9
Residual Fual Oil	59.5	51 1	50 9	51 2	55.9	53.7	55.9	56.9	61.8	65.0	65.6	65.0
Upper Range												
Total Petrolaum	1292.0	1246.6	1242.1	1247.4	1260.0	1273.2	1300.3	1317.1	1338.7	1345.0	1347.9	1311 9
Crude Oil	377.7	376.1	383.4	387.2	384.1	383.9	382.3	374.6	374.1	382.2	381.5	371.7
Motor Gasoline	276.0	278.9	276.4	267.0	257.6	252.6	252.5	249.8	250.6	245.4	252.6	259.2
Distillete Fuel Oil	191 0	181.8	150.3	149.0	158.1	172.6	193 6	214.2	230.5	235.5	235.2	217.3
Residual Fuel Oil	82.4	74.1	73.9	74.2	78 9	76.7	78.8	79.9	84.8	88 0	88.6	88 0

Minimum Operating Inventories

Tha lines labeled "Minimum Operating Invantory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for cruda oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil raprasent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petrolaum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Invantories and Storage Capacity – An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level balow which oparating problems and shortages would begin to eppaer in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presants the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Invantories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimatas presented in the report ware developed by consensus through e decision-making process that relied on the judgment of Committee members based on their opareting experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of compenies that provide primery invantory date to the Energy Information Administration.

The estimated velues ere: Crude oil -- 286 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; end residual fuel oil -- 40 million berrels.

The NPC did not davelop e minimum opareting inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil end Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the same 3-year besa pariod that was used in the derivation of the average inventory levels shown on the graph.

Appendix C. PROJECTION OF PRODUCT SUPPLIED FROM THE NOVEMBER 1983 SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demend, shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), November 1983.

The three forecast cases presented in the Outlook are based on differing essumptions about the growth of the U.S economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners. In the high economic growth case, it is assumed that the price of imported crude oil falls to $25 per barrel by the beginning of 1984 and remains at that level through the forecast period. In the base case, it is assumed the average cost for imported crude to U.S. refiners remains at $29.40 per barrel. In the low economic growth case, it is assumed that imported crude oil prices rise at about twice the U.S rate of inflation.

The "high demand" case shown in the figure is formed by adding the high economic growth forecast of totel demand to the square root of the sum of the squares of the increases in demand that result from the following changes in key variebles. (1) a 10-percent increase in heating degree-days over the base case in the first and fourth quarters (heating seeson) and (2) a 15-percent increase in cooling degree-days over the base cese in the second and third querters. The "low demand" case is formed by subtracting from the low economic growth forecast, the square root of the sum of the squared decreases in demand resulting from the preliminary data adjustment plus decreases from the base case that are equal in magnitude (but opposite in sign) to the changes in "high demand" case

For detailed information on the forecast, pleese refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, Novembei 1983.

Copies of the report are available from,

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D. CHANGE IN 1983 WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT SERIES

Some data series presented in the 1983 issues of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) are different from 1982 WPSR data series. The differences which are discussed below, are the result of changes made in the 1983 weekly data collection forms of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, a change in estimation methodology, and changes in the sample frame

Changes from Data Forms

In 1983, weekly petroleum supply forms collect data for finished motor gasoline production, stocks, and imports. This change means that the component of 1983 WPSR motor gasoline product supplied estimates are definitionally the same as the components of the monthly product supplied estimate calculated from monthly data. In 1982, weekly forms combined imports of motor gasoline blending components with finished motor gasoline imports in single category: total motor gasoline imports. In 1983 imports of motor gasoline include finished product only. In 1983, weekly forms include imports o motor gasoline blending components in other oils imports. In the 1983 WPSR publication, the monthly other oils series for 1981 and 1982 (see p. 15 includes imports of motor gasoline blending components. In 1982, imports of motor gasoline blending components averaged 39 thousand barrels a day and ranged between 19 and 60 thousand barrels per day.

Kerosene production and stocks reports are not collected on 1983 weekly forms. Consequently, in 1983, the weekly other oils stocks estimate (pgs. 3 and 6 includes kerosene. Other oils product supplied, which is calculated for the WPSR as the difference between total product supplied and the product supplied estimates of listed products, is larger in 1983 because it includes kerosene product supplied, which can no longer be calculated from weekly data (see p. 16). Karosene stocks in 1982 ranged between 8.8 and 10.4 million barrels. The values of kerosene product supplied averaged 128 thousand barrels per day in 1982.

Change in Methodology

In 1983, reports of crude oil used as fuel on leases are treated as reports of crude oil product supplied, a new product supplied category. Before 1983, crude oil used in this fashion was reported as a use of distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil and was included in the respective product supplied calculations. Weekly estimates for product supplied made in 1983 do not include estimates for these quantities and are compared in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (p. 3) to recast 1982 data. The monthly series for 1981 and 1982 shown on p. 16 are the quantities originally calculated and published including crude oil used as fuel. In 1982, the quantities of crude oil used directly in the distillate fuel oil product supplied and residual fuel oil product supplied calculations averaged 10 thousand barrels per day and 48 thousand barrels per day, respectively.

Change in Stock Basis

The list of operators of bulk terminals, pipelines, and crude stock holders required to report each month about crude oil and petroleum product stocks was updated in a regular review of the petroleum supply reporting frame during 1982. (See the article in the Petroleum Supply Monthly, March 1983 for details. This expansion was first incorporated in monthly data published for January 1983. The new list of operators was also used to select new samples for EIA Forms 801 (bulk terminals), 802 (pipelines), and 803 (crude stock holders) of the weekly petroleum reporting system. The new weekly sample was used for estimation beginning with the week ending April 1, 1983. Estimates for the weeks between the end of January 1983 and April 1, 1983 were revised to reflect the contributions of the new frame members. The revisions were done by using information about the stocks held by the new and old reporters on December 31, 1982. The table below shows the new-basis stock levels for December 31, 1982 which can be compared with the old frame stock levels shown on the respective pages of the WPSR. The new-basis stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, are 2.2 percent greater than the old basis stocks.

New Basis Stock Levels for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 31, 1982

	Percent Increase	U.S. Total	PAD 1	PAD 2	PAD 3	PAD 4	PAD 5
					(Thousands of Barrels)		
Crude Oil	0.0[1]	643,871	17,550	78,566	453,697	13,491	80,577
Total Motor Gasoline	3.8	244,279	69,387	67,135	68,016	8,559	31,172
Finished Gasoline	4.1	202,537	64,116	67,903	61,182	6,086	23,250
Blending Components	2.0	41,742	5,281	9,232	16,834	2,473	7,922
Nephthe-Type Jet Fuel	26.9	7,189	1,384	1,310	2,367	349	1,779
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.6	32,001	9,626	7,310	9,004	638	5,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	185,579	84,681	48,221	34,921	4,051	13,705
Residual Fuel Oil	3.1	68,229	35,686	5,383	16,698	634	9,828
Unfinished Oils	0.0	105,277	13,656	17,784	46,209	2,686	24,942
Other Oils	7.1	176,592	22,073	49,714	90,142	3,757	9,906
Total Oils	2.2[1]	1,462,017	254,053	275,413	721,054	34,165	177,332

1 Calculated including stocks of crude oil in Strategic Petroleum Reserve (293,827 thousand barrels on December 31, 1982).
Source. EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."

Appendix E. CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES (page 19)

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" and on page 19, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 19, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the official selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide," "Platt's Oilgram Price Report," "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly," and "Europe Oil Prices") and by contacting oil market analysts

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative official crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Glossary

- Barrels. 42-gallon barrels
- Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface seperating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.
- Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.
- Distillate Fuel Oils. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.
- Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.
- Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, blending components, and other miscellaneous oils.
- Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.
- Motor Gasoline. Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production and imports data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks. Imports of motor gasoline blending components are contained in other oils imports.
- Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.
- Product Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.
- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include price of unfinished oils or SPR.
- Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1982 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the type of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.
- Residual Fuel Oils. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.
- Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).
- Stocks. For individual products in WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals with a capacity over 50 thousand barrels. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."
- Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4 week period is calculated in the following way: an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data, a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock level from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.
- Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. Term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about use. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data on crude oil imports, production, stocks, refinery input, losses, exports, and transfers (crude oil burned directly as fuel oil). It reflects the quality of the estimates as well as the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using the final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous years is considerably smaller than that for the current period.
- United States. For the purpose of this report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. totals.